

GOENTOER DOCKS WITH BATTERY F ABOARD

205 Men and Four Officers
Mostly Soldiers From
This City.

OTHER TRANSPORTS
WILL SOON DOCK

Ship Had Been Kept Out-
side of New York Because
of the Fog.

New York, Jan. 24—More than 3,700 American troops arrived here today on five vessels—the battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire, in service as transports; the French Line steamship Chicago; the American transport Goentoe, and the American steamship Accomac.

The Goentoe brought home 49 officers and 563 men of the 40th regiment of engineers, headquarters detachment, medical detachment, headquarters detachment of First Battalion, replacement detachment, and Companies A, B, I, and K.

Also on the Goentoe were four officers and 205 men of Battery F, of the 6th Coast Artillery; four officers and 76 men of the 102nd Trench Mortar battalion; and three officers and 142 men of Casual Company No. 418.

On the Accomac were 27 casualties from various branches of the service. On the Louisiana were the Headquarters and Supply companies, a Medical detachment and Batteries A, B, and part of C, of the 59th Coast Artillery corps. In all 23 officers and 887 men—altogether with three casual officers and five casual privates.

Members of the 6th also were on the New Hampshire—Batteries D, E, and part of C, comprising 24 officers and 874 men, together with two officers and 16 men of a medical detachment of the 59th, and 14 casual officers and civilians.

On the Chicago were the 84th Pioneer Infantry, made up of 17 white officers and 214 colored men; casual companies Nos. 15, 17, and 18, comprising six officers and 370 men; and 25 casual officers and men.

Army officers at the embarkation office in Hoboken said there was nothing in their records to show that any of these vessels was bringing home wounded men.

The steamship General Goethals arrived later in the day with a skeleton organization of the 34th division, comprising eight officers and 84 men from the west. Also on board were two officers and 114 men of Casual Company No. 11, of New York, and 37 casual officers of various branches of the service, making 245 troops in all on this vessel.

Washington, Jan. 24—The transport Mongolia has sailed from New York and will arrive there Jan. 30 with 100 officers and 5,000 men, including about 1,000 sick and wounded.

The Mongolia is bringing home 22 casual companies, including three from Pennsylvania and two from Massachusetts; detachment tractor artillery school; 15 casual officers and six naval officers.

The transport Samarinda is due at New York Jan. 21 with two casual companies and 13 officer casualties.

GOENTOE SAILS
The battleship Connecticut, which sailed from France Jan. 26, with 1,000 troops, reported today that she had changed her course and was proceeding to New York instead of Newport News, as announced yesterday. The vessel is expected to reach New York Feb. 2.

New York, Jan. 24—The hospital ship Mercy, whose arrival at Quarantine was reported yesterday, landed her 200 sick and wounded today.

The transport Columbus also arrived today from Bordeaux with 1,474 naval officers and men from the United States naval station at Pauillac, France, 36 casual army officers and four civilians.

TO CANCEL POWER OF FREIGHT RATES
Ask Congress to Deprive President of Arbitrary Powers.

Washington, Jan. 24—Withdrawal immediately by congress of the arbitrary powers possessed by the President to fix freight rates was asked today by Clifford Thorne, representing various shippers, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. He said incalculable injury would be suffered by the shippers unless this was done.

Mr. Thorne told the committee that government operation of railroads was so distasteful among the shippers of the United States that a popular vote taken today it would be defeated overwhelmingly. He said, however, that accomplished some good things that must be "aved out of the wreckage." He advocated amendment of the existing law so as to restore the suspension powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission; strike out the clause which he said prevented the making of the orders of the President superior to state and federal law; and add a provision requiring the director general to pay final judgments against common carriers under his control and charge the same to operating expenses where so chargeable prior to government operation.

DEMAND RECIPROCITY.

Regina, Sask., Jan. 24—Immediate substantial reductions in preferential and customs tariffs, and acceptance of the reciprocity pact with the United States were demanded of the Federal government by the unanimous vote of the Saskatchewan assembly today.

The conservatives of the province, for the first time on record, cast their vote with the government on the tariff issue.

Wilson Likely To Get Presidency Of Commission Of League Of Nations

Probability Of Strong Combination Majority Socialists and Democrats

TROTSKY TAKEN BY ESTHONIANS

Did Not Escape From Narva After Defeat of Bolsheviks.

Basle, Jan. 24—Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik minister of war and marine, did not escape from Narva after the defeat of the Bolsheviks by the Estonians, but was taken prisoner, according to despatches received here from Latvia.

An Estonian official report on the capture of Narva by Estonian and Finnish troops, received on Tuesday, announced that Leon Trotsky, who had been present at Narva during the fighting, had escaped from the city after the Bolshevik defeat. Despatches of January 23 from Copenhagen appeared to confirm this, announcing that Trotsky was transferring his headquarters as minister of war to Nishni-Novgorod.

Communications between Latvia and Narva do not appear to be particularly good at present. The places are nearly 300 miles apart and Bolshevik forces have recently been reported in the territory between them.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT THEATRE

Goes to Opera to Attend Gala Night Arranged in His Honor.

Paris, Jan. 24—(By the Associated Press) President Wilson will tonight make his first real visit to a theatre since leaving Washington more than six weeks ago. He will go to the opera to attend a gala night, which was specially arranged for him, and, after a strenuous week at work in the Supreme Council of the Peace Congress, he is looking forward to the event with great anticipation.

Mr. Wilson attended a motion picture show and a theatrical production managed by sailors on the ship coming over, and while in Milan saw one act of "Aida" at the celebrated Scala, but tonight's entertainment will be the first real one he has attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson will give a tea at the Muret residence today for all the attaches of the household. They have invited the house servants, the soldier guards, army motor corps chauffeurs and everybody else who has anything to do with the President's home in Paris.

WILL HONOR RICKENBACKER

New York, Jan. 24—Captain "Eddie" Rickenbacker, American ace who accounted for 26 enemy airplanes during the war, will be greeted by the whistles of all automobile, tire and accessory manufacturing plants here when the steamship Adriatic, on which he is returning, docks here next Saturday or Sunday. The contest board of the American Automobile association announced today. At the same time, it was said, the whistles on the plants of all such concerns in the country would blow for 15 minutes in recognition of Captain Rickenbacker, who formerly was a driver of racing cars.

CALIFORNIA IN LIST

Washington, Jan. 24—Twenty-eight states have formally notified the State Department of action of their legislatures in ratifying the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Included in the list is California, in which an attempt was made through court action to prevent the governor serving notice to the State Department.

POLISH DELEGATIONS IN PARIS

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 24—Delegations of Poles from Lithuania and White Russia, including representatives from the cities of Vilna and Warsaw, have arrived here. They will defend the interest of the Polish populations in Lithuania and White Russia and wish to obtain, first of all, assurance that a Bolshevik invasion of those regions be prevented.

DEFEAT BOLSHIEVISM.

Paris, Jan. 14—Lithuanian troops have defeated the Bolsheviks near Koszary about midway between Kovno and Vilna, according to reports from Kovno received today. The committees of the Bolsheviks were heavy and they are reported to have lost 6,500 men in prisoners. The Lithuanians are said to be advancing toward Vilna.

The losses of the Lithuanians are declared to have been slight.

Tranquility was restored at Barokona. Factories are again running.

FARMERS ATTEND CT. CORN SHOW

The Second Annual County Corn Show brought out between five and six hundred people representative of the various towns in the county. Many farmers came to locate home-grown seed corn for next year, and through the assistance of the county agent much helpful information was distributed.

Out of a total of 125 exhibits, 27 were in the 50-cent class for germination tests, with the remaining entries divided into 10-cent exhibits, small grains, the junior section and the shelling out contest. Attractive displays, showing numerous varieties of corn, and the other different food products and cooked dishes, did much to add to the publicity of the show. Mr. H. F. Dorsey, Extension Specialist from the Connecticut Agricultural College, had a very interesting exhibit of types of corn and small grains, which clearly demonstrated the need for careful seed selection in order to improve both the yield and quality of these crops.

The corn show is fast developing into a center at which farmers can pick up much helpful information. It is practically the only center offering a chance for a farmer to compare his corn with that of his county neighbors. Another year's crop is ahead. Plan now for a better exhibit at the next show.

The awards made were as follows:

50-cent Flint, over 10 in. 1st, G. P. Brett, Fairfield; 2nd, Dr. C. H. Peck, Newtown; 3rd, Alfred Wenda, Bethel.

50-cent Flint, under 10 in. 1st, J. H. State, Danbury; 2nd, A. B. Brundage, Danbury; 3rd, W. S. Geddes, Brookfield.

50-cent Dent, Large, 1st, W. A. Lanterman, Fairfield; no second.

50-cent Dent, Small, 1st, Fred Bears, Brookfield; 2nd, John Bee, Newtown; 3rd, Robert Green, Brookfield.

10-Bar Exhibits.

Large Flint, Yellow, 1st, Fred Sturges, Jr., Fairfield; 2nd, Fred Sturges, Jr., Fairfield; 3rd, H. C. Judd & Son, Newtown; 4th, F. E. Larson, Bethel.

Small Flint, Yellow, 1st, A. B. Brundage, Danbury; 2nd, Henry Barber, Danbury; 3rd, Mrs. Roy Flewellyn, Redding.

Large Flint, White, 1st, Charles F. Palmer, Ridgebury; no second.

Small Flint, White, 1st, Ella Brundage, Danbury; 2nd, Charles Brundage, Danbury; 3rd, Jesse Meeker, Danbury.

Flint, any other variety, 1st, E. S. Lovell, Newtown; no second.

Large Dent, 1st, Fred Thorpe, Fairfield; 2nd, W. A. Lanterman, Fairfield; 3rd, B. W. Burr, Fairfield.

Small Dent, 1st, Fred Weed, Bethel; 2nd, E. Schmidt, New Canaan; 3rd, Clark Page, Newtown.

Early Sweet Corn, 1st, Percy Hawley, Brookfield; 2nd, J. G. Hawley & Son, West Redding; 3rd, J. G. Hawley & Son, West Redding.

Large, Late Sweet Corn, 1st, Albert Grege, Brookfield; 2nd, Charles F. Palmer, Ridgebury.

Sweetstake, Flint, A. B. Brundage, Danbury; Dent, Fred Thorpe, Fairfield; Sweet Corn, Percy Hawley, Brookfield.

Pop Corn, 1st, Percy Hawley, Brookfield; 2nd, Chas. Brundage, Danbury; 3rd, W. S. Geddes, Brookfield.

Junior Class.

Dent, 1st, Robert Beers, Newtown; 2nd, Albert Grege, Brookfield; 3rd, Chas. Rubley, Bethel.

Flint, 1st, Earle Smith, Newtown; 2nd, Frank Lee, Jr., Danbury; 3rd, Ralph Brundage, Danbury.

Small Grains.

White Wheat, 1st, Fred Weed, Bethel; 2nd, Stephen Grege, Brookfield.

Red Wheat, 1st, J. G. Hawley & Son, West Redding; no second.

Spring Wheat, 1st, J. G. Hawley & Son, West Redding; 2nd, Fred Sturges, Jr., Fairfield.

Buckwheat, 1st, Chas. F. Palmer, Ridgebury; 2nd, Henry Barber, Danbury.

Oats, 1st, Chas. F. Palmer, Ridgebury; 2nd, J. G. Hawley & Son, West Redding.

Rye, 1st, Fred Sturges, Jr., Fairfield; 2nd, Stephen Grege, Brookfield.

Barley, 1st, J. G. Hawley & Son, West Redding; 2nd, G. P. Brett, Fairfield.

Special Prize on Hull-less Barley—J. G. Hawley & Son, West Redding.

Shelling Out Contest.

1st, Chas. Brundage, Danbury; 2nd, A. B. Brundage, Danbury; 3rd, E. Schmidt, New Canaan.

\$600,000 OF SPORTING SUPPLIES.

Chicago, Jan. 24—Approximately \$600,000 worth of sporting supplies have gone to the soldiers in France during January, according to a statement today by T. W. D. Turner, overseas purchasing agent for the Y. M. C. A. In December he sent supplies valued at \$419,354 and in November slightly more than \$175,000 worth of sporting goods. Thirty-six articles are included in the supply list, ranging from the push-ball to 102 baseballs.

No Party Now Has Absolute Majority in German Assembly.

PLAN WOULD GIVE VERY STRONG GOV'T

Power of the Soldiers' Council Is To Be Greatly Diminished.

London, Jan. 24—Basing its comment upon the final unofficial figures on the results of the German elections for the National Assembly as received yesterday from Basle, the Times today points out that no party has an absolute majority in the assembly.

It expresses the opinion that there is every probability of a strong combination between the Majority Socialists and the Democrats, (the former radicals reinforced by some national liberals), together with whatever recruits they may attract from the other groups.

"Such an arrangement of parties," says the Times editorially, "would produce the one result which concerns the Allies and the United States. It would give Germany a strong government with the indisputable moral right to bind the German state and people."

The original plan for the National assembly calls for 433 members, but owing to the fact that Alsace-Lorraine did not vote, the total is reduced by 12 and hence will be 421.

Berlin, Jan. 24—Under the new regulations which have been issued relative to the control of the German army, the power of the Soldiers' Councils will be greatly diminished.

The President minister of war will, through the army officers, be charged with responsibility for the employment and leadership of his men. He will be supreme chief of the army and he alone will have power to promote officers and soldiers.

Soldiers' Councils will be formed by all garrisons, regiments or battalions to watch over the activities of officers and see that military authority is not used against the government. They must be consulted as to permanent regulations relative to feeding the troops, the granting of leave and discipline, but beyond that they are under strict limitation.

U. S. TO CONTROL PANAMA CANAL

Question As to Whether It Should Be Internationalized.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 23—The question of whether the Panama Canal should be internationalized under the League of Nations would depend entirely upon the attitude of the United States government, according to the belief expressed tonight by Lord Robert Cecil who has submitted to the Peace Congress a draft of the British view of the structure of the league. He spoke at a conference of journalists.

Lord Robert held that the Panama Canal is not on the same basis as some other waterways, since it is property of the United States and must be for that country to say how it shall be controlled.

In speaking of the admission of neutrals into the league on the same basis as other nations, Lord Robert said he felt that there should be no classification but that all sovereign independent states should have equal rights. In the general discussion which followed this remark he said it would be a disaster if no South American nations were included in the organization.

The question was raised as to whether, if a big indemnity is assessed against Germany, she should be kept out of the league until payment was completed. Lord Robert replied she should not be barred merely because of her inability to pay, in case the indemnities should run over a long period.

He said that no definite proposals had yet been made regarding limitation of armaments. In his opinion, there must be limitation, but there cannot be total disarmament, since every country must maintain certain defensive forces.

PRESIDENTS AUNT DIES

Denver, Jan. 24—Mrs. Helen Hill Woodrow, aunt of President Wilson, died last night at the home of her daughter. She was 77 years old. Mrs. Woodrow was the sister of Joshua Hill, after whom Fort Collins was named.

Commission is Permanent Executive Body to Conduct League's Affairs.

PRESS ADMITTED TO PEACE MEETING

First Subject For Tomorrow's Meeting Is Legislation on Labor.

Paris, Jan. 24—President Wilson is likely to be offered the presidency of the commission of the League of Nations, the Echo de Paris says today.

By the commission of the League of Nations is probably meant the permanent executive body for the conduct of the proposed league's affairs.

The second session of the Peace Congress, to be held tomorrow, will like the first, be open to the press.

The first subject on the order of business, as was announced yesterday by the Supreme Council, will be international legislation on labor. Under instructions given at the first session, various national delegations have been preparing written statements of their views on the subject, and it is understood that, under a special order, these will be received by the congress and referred to a committee, which will give careful study to the various reports and endeavor to amalgamate them into a general project to be recommended to the congress for approval.

America's view has been crystallized and is believed to harmonize in many respects with those held by the British delegates. It is believed to be based upon full recognition of the principles of international protection of labor by governmental agencies, thus offsetting what is regarded as a dangerous tendency toward class control of governments.

Data is being prepared to demonstrate a simultaneous movement in this direction by labor organizations in the United States, England and France, culminating in the adoption of the report of the Bern conference, held before the war, as amplified by the conference held at Leeds, England, in 1915.

These, in general, look to the relief of labor from international capitalistic control, the freedom to choose employment and place of labor, guarantees of employment, social insurance, the right of organization and the enforcement of hygienic conditions at places of employment.

Of interest to the southwestern section of the United States, as well as Mexico, is the demand for freedom to work in any country on terms of equality with native labor. Other provisions are said to relate to child and female labor, the prohibition of night work for women, a basic eight-hour day and the prohibition of international trade in products made by minors. It is expected the American delegates will present data to show the necessity for international standardization of sailors' wages, as already required by American law, if unfair and injurious competition for the world's freight business is to be avoided, it is understood, and a spirit of mutual co-operation is to govern as the best guarantee of avoiding war resulting from such competition.

Paris, Jan. 24—The Supreme Council of the Peace Congress, at its second session today, decided to appoint a committee to inquire into the strength of the forces to be maintained by the Allied and associated powers on the western front during the period of the armistice.

The committee will be composed of Marshal Foch, General Tasker H. Bliss, General Diaz, Winston Spencer Churchill, the British minister of war, and M. Loucheur, French minister of reconstruction.

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IRISH CENTER PARTY FORMED

Dublin, Jan. 24—A new political association called the Irish Center party was formally constituted yesterday. Stephen Gwynn, former member of parliament, was appointed chairman of the provisional executive committee of the new party, which embraces the Constitutional Nationalists and the southern Unionists.

Its platform includes home rule for Ireland within the British empire on lines similar to those followed by the British dominions.

Coblenz, Jan. 24—The Krupp plant at Essen began working for the United States government Tuesday by making parts for 75 incomplete cannons rejected by the American authorities as part of the war material offered by the Germans under the terms of the armistice.

The German commission which had been in Berlin considering the question of the heavy guns turned down by the American authorities has arrived at Coblenz and reported that 80 cannons had been shipped to American headquarters to replace big guns which failed to meet requirements.

With the delivery of the parts for the 72 cannon and the arrival of these to the Americans will have been completed, the American allotment calling for 152 heavy guns.

Australian government sanctioned formation of company to survey aerial route between Australia and the Far East.

Considerable opposition has arisen in Ottawa to the merger of the Bank of Ottawa and the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Battery C 56 Regt. Fired Last Shot In War Says Lt. Garlick

MONARCHY HAS BEEN PROCLAIMED

Government Troops At Vigo Join Royalist Party.

Madrid, Jan. 24—The monarchy has been proclaimed in Lisbon, the Portuguese capital, according to a telegram received here from Valencia, on the Portuguese border.

Vigo, Spain, Jan. 24—Government troops under Colonel Silveras, sent from Lisbon to aid in suppressing the monarchist rebellion, are reported to have joined the royalists at Santarém, 45 miles northeast of Lisbon.

The greater part of the Lisbon garrison has gone over to the monarchists, according to reports on the progress of the Portuguese revolution received here from Coimbra, in northern Portugal, and other localities. The wireless station near Lisbon is said to be in royalist hands.

London, Jan. 24—The widely circulated rumor that former King Manuel of Portugal was about to land on Portuguese territory is at least premature. Ex-King Manuel was still in London today.

Paris, Jan. 24—The Portuguese navy has remained loyal to the government, according to all accounts received in Madrid. The Madrid newspapers, however, have advised reporting that the army is on the side of the revolutionists.

DOGS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN RECENT WAR

London, Jan. 24—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—England's dog army rendered gallant service in the war. Many a soldier owes his life to some poor, untrained, stray dog.

For nearly two years dogs were employed by the British as messengers, as sentries and as guards.

Early in 1917 a war dog school of instruction was established by the British War Office, and Lieutenant Colonel Richardson, who has devoted his life to training dogs for military and police purposes, was appointed commander of the school. Gamekeepers, hunt servants and shepherds were called up from the army to assist in the work of instruction.

After a thorough training in England, the dogs were sent to France, and on the battlefields their skill, courage and tenacity amazed the army. Often wounded in the performance of their duties, they never faltered while strength remained to carry on. The official record of their heroic work tells of successful message-carrying through darkness, mist, rain and shell-fire over the most difficult ground. In a few minutes' time dogs have brought messages over ground that would take a soldier runner hours to cross.

During the great German advance last spring part of the British line in front of a famous French town was cut off by severe enemy barrage. A messenger dog was released with an urgent appeal for reinforcements. It ran two miles in ten minutes. The result was that a French colonial division was sent up and prevented a disaster. The messenger was a Highland sheep dog.

Another dog with a message ran nearly four miles in twenty minutes, and still another in the same time carried back from the front a map of an important captured position, when a man would have taken an hour and a half to bring it in.

The dogs which have been found most successful in war work are collies, sheep dogs, lurchers and alpacas, and crosses of these varieties while in a number of cases Welsh and Irish terriers have given excellent results.

The work of sentry dogs has been valuable, especially in the Balkans. One gave warning of an enemy scout 200 yards away. On many occasions dogs have given warning of enemy patrols long before the soldier sentries were aware of their presence.

Large numbers of dogs have been used for guard duty, many on the Italian front.

TRANSPORTATION STRIKE IN PARIS

Paris, Jan. 24—A general transportation strike was declared in Paris this morning. The subway lines, surface cars and automobile buses are affected.

The strike is apparently well organized and not a wheel had turned up to noon.

The strike of the automobile-bus drivers was decided upon at a meeting Thursday under the presidency of Marcel Cachin, a Socialist deputy. The surface car employees deliberated until 1:30 o'clock this morning, when they finally decided to go out. The subway employees were unable to agree upon a strike until 4:30 o'clock this morning.

The strikers were to meet this afternoon at the Labor Exchange to discuss the situation.

BRASS CO. DECLARES DIVIDEND

New York, Jan. 24—The American Brass company today declared an extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, compared with the previous extra dividend of 3 1/2 per cent.

Bridgeport Officer Tells of Heroism of Connecticut National Guardsmen At Chateau Thierry, Verdun, in the Argonne and on Other Famous Battle Fields.

"It is the fears and thrills of the war of the cannon, and the excitement of battle that brought us through the greatest war in the history of the world," said Lieutenant George B. Garlick, son of Dr. and Mrs. George Garlick of State street, who arrived in this country with the 5th Artillery on Saturday night from France. Lieutenant Garlick is now on a 21-hour furlough and is all enthusiasm in telling of the marvelous work the Yankee boys did with a genuine Yankee spirit that never failed them until the last shot was fired.

Battery C of the 56th regiment is credited with having fired the last shot from the big guns at the cessation of hostilities on the day the armistice was signed, and Lieutenant Garlick knew how one section of the regiment comprising 25 men were so excited over the news that each one of them wanted to put the finishing touches to the war by firing the last shot. The regiment consisted of 1,750 men, all from Connecticut cities, and they had taken active part on the battle front ever since they reached France nine months ago.

The regiment was continuously under shell fire, but they suffered only 1 per cent casualties. Very few had been wounded and a few killed. The boys are mostly from the National Guard of Connecticut, and practically all are volunteers.

"The boys of the 56th Regiment deserve all the praise in the world," stated Lieutenant Garlick, "and they earned the highest praise from all with whom they came in contact over there for their great persistency in overcoming the greatest difficulties."

"At Chateau Thierry, they had some task in firing on the bridges so that the Germans might be prevented from crossing them. On crossing the Vesle river, the boys of our regiment were ahead of the big six inch guns, and right in the midst of the first line trenches. At times they were under machine gun fire and after that drive we got up to the Verdun sector to prepare for that terrific Argonne battle. Here, a short distance from Verdun, we were making ardent preparations for the big battle overheard of, and it followed up until the signing of the armistice."

"We were still actively engaged in that fight when the news came. Can you imagine how those poor overworked boys felt? Well, they were just 'dawned' tired and exhausted, and were glad the thing was over."

"Of course the German prisoners could not understand what made our boys such great fighters. They thought that only military training could be victorious. But you see our boys had the stimulation of a great cause as a background and they had with that came to the rescue, and they worked as hard as they could. Our regiment had to carry those huge guns all the time, and the fellows would march along in the dead of night in the darkness, the mud, and get through into the forests where the guns would be camouflaged and ready for work the next day. At times we fired 40 shells in an hour."